

Belgium beyond the Matrix

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In Belgium, a system has developed that subtly but unyieldingly keeps society in its grip. The social structures are permeated by a network of mutual dependencies, where power and influence circulate within a small, tight-knit circle of the privileged. This "us knows us" network is not merely an economic phenomenon of business alliances and cartels but also forms the core of the political establishment. The Belgian system, derived from the old feudal and class structures, has inevitably led to an aristocracy of the middle and upper bourgeoisie, which has never truly relinquished its hold on power.

The system that exists in Belgium today finds its origins in the aftermath of World War II, a period of deep uncertainty during which the foundations for a new apparatus of power were laid. After the war, the fear of the resurgence of extremist ideologies, such as National Socialism, was so great that the surviving elites were determined to eradicate any future threat at its root. At the same time, the Cold War loomed, and fear of communist influence from the East became an equally powerful motive to maintain a tight grip on society.

The founding father of this system can be traced to King Leopold III and the then CVP-PSC (Christian Social Party) government, who together built a subtle but deeply rooted network of control and influence. Leopold III, who remained controversial during the war due to his stance toward the German occupation, found himself after the war facing the necessity to stabilize the country and neutralize new threats. The solution? A strict, state-led system of surveillance and repression that could nip any form of potential opposition in the bud, whether from the far-right or communist quarters. In this process, the United States, as the new hegemonic power in Europe, played a key role. Under their influence and with the CVP as a political ally, Belgium's system of "security" was transformed into a controlled democracy where dissenting ideas, no matter how large or small, were never allowed to gain traction.

The Cold War provided fertile ground for the further development of this mechanism. Fear of infiltration by communist ideologies led to the creation of new intelligence structures that not only looked to the East but also closely monitored domestic political dynamics. The goal was not only to guarantee the state's security but, above all, to ensure that power would never again slip out of the hands of the established elites. Under the guise of protecting against extremism, the foundations were laid for a system that would suppress any political alternative before it even emerged.

This system was later further strengthened in the post-9/11 era, when the attacks in New York and Washington served as a new justification for far-reaching control mechanisms. The fight against terrorism provided the perfect cover to arm the intelligence services with even more resources and power, allowing the existing structures of repression to be further deepened. The threat was now broadly defined: it was no longer just aimed at ideological opponents from the communist East but also at any form of political dissent daring to question the established order.

Despite the appearance of national sovereignty, real power in Europe was often determined by American overlords, who acted as architects of the new world order. What began as a national measure to ensure stability eventually became an integral part of a broader, US-dominated security architecture that spread across Europe. Belgium was no exception but rather a model state where this controlled form of democracy could be tested and perfected. The CVP governments, which remained in power for a long time, were willing partners in this project, which was not only about national security but primarily about securing the unquestioned power of the ruling elite.

What exists today is a system that has been carefully built and continually reinforced over decades, adapting to ever-changing political circumstances. It is a system that holds an invisible grip on political reality, where true opposition has never had a real chance. Whether this system will ever fully collapse is a question for which we have no answer.

Modern democracy offers only the illusion of popular representation; in reality, power lies with traditional parties that serve the interests of the upper classes. The lower classes remain politically powerless and socially excluded from the networks of influence, power, and information that bind the elite together. Power becomes a hereditary privilege, much like in old aristocratic societies.

The Belgian political order behaves like an organism that instinctively eliminates any threat. Intelligence and security services were not established primarily to protect the population, but to preserve the status quo. Under the pretext of protecting democracy, any real opposition is systematically and surgically destroyed. New political movements are monitored, infiltrated, and dismantled before they can even pose a serious challenge. Potential leaders are subtly neutralized, not through brute force, but via legal procedures, character assassination, and media campaigns. Opposition to this ordered power structure is expertly suppressed.

The media and the legal apparatus play a crucial role in marginalizing and publicly destroying dissidents. Political prosecutions are always presented as matters of justice, but in reality, they are mechanisms of repression. Any newcomer attempting to break through is exposed to a carefully constructed campaign of intimidation and exclusion, often guided by invisible hands. These are not coincidences but deliberate actions to keep the system intact.

The system has refined itself to the point where even murder can be employed without being recognized as such. What is presented as democracy is, in truth, a controlled and deeply manipulated system where freedom is an illusion, and any form of genuine opposition is stifled before it can take root.

It is impossible to know how many dissidents have been silenced or how many political movements have been destroyed in their infancy. The true extent of repression is shrouded in mystery, as the system operates with precision, leaving no easy-to-trace evidence. Victims are erased or discredited before their messages can spread.

The greatest mystery is whether this will ever come to light. Even if the system collapses, there is no guarantee the truth will emerge. History shows that when old rulers fall, new rulers often adopt the same tactics, repackaged. Power has its own logic, and those who seize it are rarely willing to weaken it by exposing old secrets.

Will the people ever know how much hope was extinguished before it had a chance to grow? The answer remains as elusive as the system itself. Even when decay sets in and the old power structures crumble, the remnants of the system will persist. The bureaucrats, technocrats, and elites trained to maintain the status quo will continue their work, no matter which faces appear at the top. History, then, threatens to repeat itself endlessly, with new faces but the same methods.

